PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

It Will Await the Result of the Santiago Campaign.

TO BE ORGAN ZED AT TAMPA

General Mattel Denies That Natives of the Island Will Resist the Invasion by the American Troops. They Stand for Autonomy, Recognized by America.

"The Porto Rico expedition is held in abeyance pending the results of the campaigh in Santiago harbor."

This statement was officially made at the War Department. It means that none of the transports now off Santiago will be available for the transportation of troops to Porto Rico, the only transports to be detached at present from the squadron there being those which will be necessary to assist in taking re-enforcements to Shafter.

The War Department has been obliged to reach this couclusion because it knows from the conditions in Santiago province that all of the transports may be needed at Santlago for an indefinite period. Pending the operations in the province, the army for Porto Rico will continue to be organized at Tampa. A short successful campaign in Santiago will release the transports. The plan reunchanged that Gen. Miles shall proceed to Santiago and await there the sailing of the transports from Tumpa with a designated number of troops to combine with the forces he will take from

Gen. Antonio Mattei, a Porto Rican at the State Department. Mattel escaped from the Yanco prison, in Porto Rico, in April, 1897, and has since that time been in commencation from

General Mattel denies the statement of Mr. Belances to the effect that the Porto Mr. Belances to the effect that the Forto Ricans would resist the proposed invasion of that island by an American Army. General Mattel said that Mr. Belances had not been in Porto Rico for thirty-two years. He is a man of character and ability, but he is not now competent to

speak for the Porto Ricans.

The Porto Ricans, General Mattei says, stand for autonomy, recognized and protected by America. The only really Spanish city in Porto Rico is San Juan. The rest of the island is inhabited by people of French, English and German descent, the Spanish being the least ancestral

General Mattel was arrested in April, 187, and was thrown into the prison at Yanco. He remained there only three days, having bribed his jailers to allow him to escape. He received a letter from his wife yesterday, in which she says that at I o'cleck in the morning after the St. Paul had disabled the Terror her house was raided by Spanish soldlers. They ex-pected to find her husband there or let-ters to incriminate him with the attack on the Terror.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite is at Porto Rico. She is believed to be on a reconnoilering cruise preparatory to the invasion of the island.

The Yosemite is scheduled to accompany Commodore Watson's flying squadron to Spain. As soon as her mission to Porto Rico is fulfilled she will join Commodore Watson and begin coaling pre-paratory for the long voyage to Spain.

PRACTICE WITH GUNS.

The Spaniards Enjoy a Sham Battle at Cadiz.

Cadiz, via Gibraltar, July 2.—The whole military and naval forces here have been engaged in a sham fight lasting two days The target was moored two miles out and, representing a bombarding squadron. the battle began early in the morning.

The troops were drawn up and fired three rounds with rifles. The Candelaria battery fired twenty-two shots apiece from four heavy guns and very fair marksmanship was displayed. The firing from the San Felipe battery, however, was poor, falling short. At nightfall the target was illuminated

by searchlights from the Vitoria and the

Rota batteries, on the opposite shore, The latter has good guns, which were well handled. The work of the former was not so good, the shots falling short. One gun was disabled. The Vitoria also fired, but her guns were badly hand led. The shore howitzers proved ineffec

Altogether it was a pretty fair show, but the maneuvering was slow. It was witnessed by an enormous crowd amid much enthusiasm. The Duke de Najera and his staff were stationed at Candelaria and congratulated the men.

A Child Brutelly Assaulted.

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 2.-A brutal assault was perpetrated here Thursday night upon Henrietta Rusk, a child about thirteen years of age. The child was playing near her home when a man caught her and took her into a field of the city and assaulted her. The child upon arriving home, reported the matter, and Dr. H. S. Castleman was summoned. He found the child in a precarlous condition. Complaint was made to Justice John W. Martin, who issued to Justice John W. Martin, who issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named B. F. Fellers, which was placed in the hands of the officers, but Fellers could not be found. He is supposed to be the person described by the child. He is a fireman on the Batimore and Ohio rall-road, and the child is an orphan of the late William Rusk, who was killed about three months ago in a railroad accident,

Trenton, N. J., July 2.-The convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians adjourned at 6 o'clock last evening to meet in Boston in 1900. It was stated that Boston had spent \$30,000 preparing for the convention this year. The following officers were chosen: John T. Keating of Chicago, president; Edward J. Slattery of Framingham, Mass., vice James E. Dolan of Syracuse, N. Y., secretary; James O. Sullivan of Philadelphia, treasurer; P. T. Morgan of Washington, D. C. auditor; board of directors, P. J. O'Connor of Savanah, M. J. Burns of Indianapolis, E. J. Slattery of Framingham, Mass., and P. A. O'Neill of Philadelphia.

Takes a Few More Islands warship Mohawk has annexed the Santa Cruz and Duff groups of islands in the Pacific. There are eighteen islands in the

The first meeting in the tent which has been pitched in the northeast corner of the power house ruins, Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, will be held this evening. Major and Mrs. Ash-ley Peebles will conduct the service, as-sisted by Cadet Andrews, "The Minstrel Boy;" Capt. and Mrs. Wray and others.

\$1.25 Baltimore and Return via B.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 2, 3 and 4, good to return until Tuesday, July 5. Tickets good going and returning on all trains.

LIFE IN THE CAMPS.

Volunteers Becoming Tired of Its Monotony. Since actual fighting on land has begun public interest in the troops quartered in the great camps has very much lessened. The boys in Cuba are attracting all the attention. This is only natural, but the fact remains that those in camp do not should be understood, so far as this latiude is concerned, as metaphorical. When you get into the inner heart of the officer and private at Camp Alger, which is probably a good type of all the camps, you will find a very disgusted man.

Life at the camp is disagreeable and monotonous in the extreme, although the food and other things are much better now than several weeks ago. But camp life in itself is drudgery, and the soldier is constantly looking forward for a chance to go to the front. When that time will come is the uppermost topic in everybody's mind.

All strangers and visitors from Wash-

All strangers and visitors from washington are accessed with the query, what are the signs of a movement of the troops? One young man in the Massachusetts Sixth said that, while he had no regrets to express for having given up a medical school course to enter the army he could say without hesitation that h believed a sentence in Sing Sing would be much more agreeable than an equal length of time at Falls Church. When one considers what going forward means the risk of disease and pestilence, of cullets and machetes—it reflects very favorably on American patriotism to know that the desire to participate actively in he campaign is to universal and intense. 'Private" John Allen, the humorist of the House of Representatives, tells a sto-ry to illustrate the eigerness of the sol-dier to get to the front, which he in part attributes to the fear that the war will b

over before they get a chance to show the mettle of which they are made. "I was standing under an old shed down in Missispipi," said Mr. Allen, "during the heaviest rain-storm I ever saw in my the heaviest rain-storm I ever saw in my life. The water was coming down in torrents. A man presently appeared, running for shelter at a rate which surprised me, in view of the fact that he was already wet through. I called his attention to this condition, and he replied that he was running as he was for fear that if he did not hurry up he would not get under cover before the rain stopped! This reminds me of our troops. They are afraid they won't get into action before the show is over." before the show is over."

This does not fairly represent the animating motive of our volunteer army. Most of its members are men who have something to do at home, and whether in the service of their country or not, can not bear to see time pass without ac-

omplishing results.

This is what drilling in camp has come this is what draining in camp has come to seem like. They see regiments picked out and sent forward on the busis of "political pulls," and hence there appears little reason for perfecting themselves in discipline, since that is not the determining factor. In short, the hot weather, the incessant clouds of dust, the drudgery and monetony of drilling have not the and monotony of drilling, have put the soldiers in a rather unamiable state of mind. This explains the cases of disci-pline and the instances of lawlessness which are becoming somewhat plentiful. It is dog-day behavior. The practice marches, which have sometimes culmi-nated in sham battles, have occasionally witnessed exhibitions of petty brutality which indicate that the men are tired out and cross. The firing of a blank cartridge in the face of Private Reed, after he had thrown up his hands in a sham bat-tle, with an appeal to stop, with the re-sult that the young man will lose an ear, and probably an eye, is an instance it point. The same young men would hard-iy have behaved as badly in a football game at home, which is probably as near a sham battle as it is possible to get.

A SPANISH VISION.

The Dons Drenm of Making a Raid

Into Texas.

A dispatch received today at the Cuban legation in this city from its representatives in Vern Cruz, Mexico, states that Capt. Argudin, an aide to Gen. Blanco, and Lieut. Velasquez, of the staff of Gen. Pando, have arrived at that port, and are making strenuous efforts to arouse the Spanish enthusiasts to fel:

arouse the Spanish enthusiasts to join them in an expedition to raid towns along the Texas border.

These two Spaniards came in on the Norwegian steamer Bergen, which re-cently arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 119 passengers, the most of them Cuban refusees and hon-completions. 19 passengers, the most of them Cuban efugees and non-combatants, who coarded the steamer at Sagua la Grande, port on the north coast of Cuba. two Spanish army officers who embarked on the Bergen at that port, representing themselves as Cuban refugees. They attracted no particular attention, gan their work as soon as they had land-ed at Vera Cruz, and were soon located by the Cuban agents, and their mission ascertained. According to the reports of he Cuban representatives in Vera Cruz there is a large contingent of Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers, who are very bitter in their expression of hostility to-ward the United States, and who have

seen secretly lending aid to the Span ladrs since the declaration of war, and have openly denounced the United States. Among these Captain Argudin and Lieu-tenant Velasquez are secretly working, and have aroused the more ignorant t such a state of excitement that they ar ready and anxious to join an expedition to raid towns in America along the Mex-ican border. No decisive steps have as yet been taken toward carrying out this plan, but it is known to the Cubans that the scheme is in progress of formation, and that steps have been already taken to counteract it should an attempt be made to carry it into effect.

At the same time these Spanish officers are endeavoring to make Vera Cruz a se-are endeavoring to make Vera Cruz a se-cret base from which they hope to be able to ship supplies and provisions by blockade rinners to Cuba. When the identity of Captain Argudin

and Lieutenant Velasquez became known they endeavored to disarm suspicion by stating that they had resigned their com-missions in the Spanish army because of the unfavorable conditions, and were now returning to Spain. Their actions are wever, being closely watched by the Cuban agents, and their movements clo ly reported to the Cuban legation, who has in turn advised the State Department of the threatened expedition.

Corner in July Wheat. Chicago, July 2.-Grain speculators an ticipate a corner in July wheat. Armour is the man who is expected to make it uncomfortable for shorts. After the Leiter crash there was very heavy liquidation of July and September. Prices have been hammered out of shape in this liquidation, and it is said that Armour has quietly bought up good lines of both July and September. The former he will bull in order to fix a settling price. There are many on the board who believe that July

STRICTURE



BIG BLAZE IN ROANORE.

ne Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed. Roanoke, Va., July 2.-One of the mos estructive fires that ever visited Ros noke occurred yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It was discovered that the Hotel Roanoke was on fire. The fire originated over the iceroom and burned along take altogether kindly to being thus left the roof internally before it was noticed." This phrase, by the way, A brisk breeze from the northwest drove the flames through the most costly par of the hotel, completely ruining it. Tw thousand men were soon on the scene and set to work to save the furniture and fix-tures, practically all of which were saved, but much damaged. Firemen Charles Sis-ler and J. E. Rooker were seycrely burn-ed about the head and neck, caused by the falling in of the celling upon them Fireman Charles Armstrong was over-come by the heat. There were several casualties, none of a serious nature. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

TRAINED NURSES.

Fifty-two Gentle Ministers Will Ge to Tampa on Monday.

New York, July 2.-A special meeting of the executive committee of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses was held at Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's house yesterday morning. Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting presided, and those present were Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. George F. Shrady, sr., and Mrs. Reid. The committee met to take action upon the proposition submitted to its auxiliary by the Red Cross relief committee, that it pay for the maintenance and transportation of fifty-seven trained nurses, to go to Tampa, holding themselves in readiness to be transported to the seat of war at a mo

ment's notice.

It was decided to furnish the funds required, and the treasurer, F. K. Sturgis, was authorized to pay \$2,26 to the treas-urer of the relief committee, this amount covering all the expenses of transporta-tion and maintenance of fifty-seven nursses for one month. The auxiliary has agreed to pay for the maintenance of these nurses as long as their services shall be required, and to add to their number at any time that more are need-

Five of the fifty-seven are already at the seat of war with Miss Barton, and the other fifty-two will probably start for Tampa not later than Monday morn-

ng.
The auxiliary wishes it understood that t supports only graduate trained nurses. Those who volunteer as assistants pay their own expenses, and agree to do the unskilled, coarse work required of such persons in ordinary hospital serv-ice. Every day, from 10 to 1 o'clock, Miss Mand Cromelieu will be at the Red Cross Hospital, in West 100th Street, to receive and register applications of and register applications of nurses who desire to volunteer

THE ASTOR TENANTS.

dany May Lose Their Homes Be-

cause of Higher Rents.

New York, July 2-At a meeting of the Fenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Taxpayers' Association, held last evening at No. 142 East Fourth Street, there were much discussion and comment on the action of the Asters-William Walderf and John Jacob-in increasing the rate per front foot of the twenty-year renewals of leases, which are to date from May,

William Waldorf Astor has disposed of many of his holdings to Henry Morgenthau, who has refused to renew leases, John Jacob Astor's leases terminate in May, 1899 and 1900, and the tenants say he has decided to increase the rate front foot from \$350 to \$750 for streets, and \$1,000 for avenue plots.

There are about seventy-five of the three hundred members of the Taxpayers Association tenants of the Astors. Charles Lutz spoke of the necessity of united action, and, while admitting that the tenants had not a legal foot to stand on, urged that a committee be appointed to remonstrate with William Waldorf Astor's agents, and, if necessary, to send colutions to him abroad.

Mrs. Lena Duchardt was overcome by her emotions. She told of the threatened loss of her home. She had a mertgage of \$2.000 in her house at No. 128 Seventh Street, and the holder wished to foreclose. As her lease will expire in 1900, her house vill revert to the landowner and she will

then be without a home.

She said an agent of Mr. Morgenthau had offered her \$5,000 for the house, saying it was as good as a Fifth Avenue use she having spent \$1,000 in reparts during the last year. She is sixty-three years old and a widow of eight months, and is agonized at the threatened dis-

Another speaker explained that the tenants had all come from the south of Germany, were neighbors of long stand-ing and they thought when they purchas-ed leaseholds and built thereon that the Astors would always renew. He blamed the "new trustees" and the "new genera-

tion" of Astors for the change in the land policy of the family. Some of the "old trustees," the speaker said, assured him that they would never have sold the land or have raised the price for renewals so greatly. The ten-ants were like old friends of the Astor family, he said, and to dispossess them and seize their homes would be severing more than mere business ties. Doubt was cast on the actuality of the Morgen-thau sale, it being maintained that Mr. Morgenthau was merely an agent carry-

PROGRAM IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Likely to Sit on the Fourth of July.

The Hawalian annexation resolutions will have the right of way again in the Senate next week. Now and then a war measure may come up, but nothing else can interfere, as the temper of the annexationists is aroused.

Unless the hot weather causes a change of program, the Senate will be in sen sion on Monday. While other people are celebrating Independence Day by taking a rest, most of the statesmen in the upper legislative branch will be compelled to hang around the chamber, ever they do not listen to the arguments Mr. Hoar is bent on making a big speech. It is understood that his remarks will run on the patriotic line, to a large extent. He is said to be primed for a soulstirring address, and those who do not agree with him are also reported to be ready to interject considerable spice into the debate, if they are permitted to in-

terrupt. A vote on the Hawaiian question is not yet in sight. There are rumors of com-promise, but the obstructionists insist they have no idea of giving up the fight. The annexationists are equally as stub-born. Mr. Mason will doubtless furnish a variety to the proceedings on Wednes-day next when he will demand action upon his resolution to apply cloture rules so as to secure a vote whenever a majority want it. The Illinois senator majority want it. The lilinois senator admits that his efforts will be in vain. The most important matter likely to come before the House next week is the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census. The Speaker having appointed yesterday a special committee to consider this matter it is expected that the bill will be reported by Wednesday or Thursday, and passed before the close of Saturday's session.

of Saturday's session.

An animated debate will be precipitated when the section relating to the civil service question is reached. The House-like the Senate is in favor of having the clerks in the census office appointed without consulting the Civil Service Com-

WAR NOMINATIONS.

President Promotes a Num of First Lieutenants. The President sent the following nomi naions for promotion in the Regular Army to the Senate yesterday:

Infantry arm—
First licutenants, to be captains:
FRANK B. McCOY, Third Infantry,
ELJAS CHANDLER, Sixteenth Johnstry,
FRANK L. DODDS, Ninth Infantry,
CHARLES R. NOYES, Ninth Infantry,
CHARLES W. ABBOTT, JR., Twelfith Infantry
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Eleventh In

RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Eleventh is fantry.

JAMES E. BRETT, Twenty duncth infantry.

JOHN H. BEACOM, Third Juantry.

WILL T. MAY, Fifteenth infantry.

HENRY W. HOVEY, Twenty Junth infantry.

LAWRENCE J. HEARN, Teeniny first infantry.

JOHN H. SHOLLENGER, Tenta infantry.

WALTER K. WRIGHT, Sixteenth infantry.

CHARLES B. HARDIN, Eighteenth infantry.

EDWIN P. PENDLETON, Twenty third infantry. HARRY A. LEONHAEUSER," Twenty-fifth In

fantry.
CHARLES B. VODGES. First Infant y.
CHARLES W. PENROSE, Eleventh Infantry.
DANIEL L. HOWELL, Seventh Infantry.
DANIEL L. HOWELL, Seventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. THOMAS F. SCHLAY, Twentythird Infantry Volunteer Sprat Corps.
Second Lieut. CHARLES T. HLBOURNE,
JR., Signal Corps.
Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers—
To be cantain: BARTON F. DICKSON, of Indiana. o be first licutenant:
ARTHUR T. BALENTINE, of Ohio.
(The nominations of Burton F. Dick)

ARTHUR T. BALENTINE, of Chic. (The nominations of Burton F. Dickson, of diana, and Arthur E. Balentine of Chic, for above offices, are hereby withdrawn?)

Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry—
To be second lieutenant:

EDWARD HARALSON, of Georgia,

(The nomination of Edward Haralson, Georgia, for the above office, is hereby withdrawn.)

RIDES TO DEATH.

Warren D. Thompson Dies on an Errand of Merey. Bellmore, L. I., July 2.-Mounting his picycle on an errand of mercy, Warren D. Thompson, of this place, rode to his

death this morning.

Mr. Thompson was forty-eight years old and a former member of the New York police force. He had lived here for some time with his wife and three chil-dren. A member of the household was ill this morning, and Mr. Thompson started to Wantagh, four miles away, to get the services of Dr. William Rhame. He was out of breath when he arrived at the doctor's office. The doctor ad-vised him to rest quietly for a few min-utes, and he would join him. Mrs. Rhame was seated at the breakfast table, and, hearing a peculiar noise in the doc-tor's office, hurried into the apartment and was elarmed to find Mr. Thompson lying on the sofa unconscious.

Dr. Rhame was at once summoned by his wife. He made an examination and pronounced Mr. Thompson dead. Death was evidently due to an attack of heart failure, brought on by the exertion of a hurried ride on the blcycle. Mrs. Thompson was prostrated on hear-ing of her husband's sudden death. Mr. Thompson was largely interested in real estate here.

JENNIE'S NEW BABY.

Born at Druid Hill Park and Named

"Bewey."
Baltimore, July 2,-A baby camel was born late Thursday nght in the camel pen at Druid Hill Park, and both the mother Jennie, and baby are doing finely. The oungster is a male and has been already christened with the illustrious name of "Dewey." Dewey is about three feet ong and is anything in the world bu pretty, no matter what his mother may think of him. He has long, ungainly legs, two small humps on his back and a long head—an exact copy of his mother's.
At present young Dewey is hardly able to stand alone, but gives promise of gaining strength and knowledge with great rapidity.

atest offspring. Keeper Lewis says that, considering that this is her fifth, she ought to be used to it by this time. She refuses to allow any one to monkey with young Dewey, and it is with consider-able difficulty that Keeper Lewis is able Jennie is the descendant of the orig-

inal herd of camels presented to the late John W. Garrett by King Humbert, of

perdi be SPAIN'S DECADENCE.

The Country Today Almost a Worn-Out Land.

(Dr. J. S. Macintosh, in The Philadelphia Ledger.) Several visits previously made to Spain had yielded to your correspondent a singularly fair knowledge of Spain, its condi-tion generally considered, and the various classes of that failing and unhappy king-dom. But the latest visit opened up from the inside the desperate state of matter: in this land of the past. These words "the past," are used advisedly and with all sober, sad truth. Spain is the one country of Europe that has not yet emerged from the ignorance, the lethargy and the misery of the last and worst days of mediaevalism. Church and state, oligarchy and monarchy, belong to the else-where vanished past. Time and leisur-are both demanded to carry the thought-ful student beyond the glamour of romantic traditions and the moving tales of great adventures, and to lead away from the bewitching survey of Escurial, Giral-da and Alhambra to the patient and thor-ough investigation of the actual life of the present hour, to the state of the country as a visible fact, the condition of the upper classes and the sullen endurance and the manifold sufferings of the masses among whom today are found the bes elements for a possible regeneration of the debased and steadily retrogading na-

Studied thus quietly, and with an honest wish to see straight and learn facts, what is Spain? You may pack it all into one

Nothing But Victory for Us. London, July 2.-None of the weeklis oubts that there will be an American victory at Santiago de Cuba. The Spec tator, however, sees "evidences suggest ing that Gen. Linares does not intend to fight with his back to the wall." The Spectator believes that he will blow the squadron, abandon Santiago and

commence a guerrilla warfare.

The weeklies concur also in the opinion that Admiral Camara will be too late to save the Philippines. The Speaker thinks the dispatch of the American squadron to the coast of Spain may arouse enthusi-asm in Spain, but that this is not likely to continue when a bombardment is once

Through Sleeper Washington to Buffalo via B. & O. Daily on Royal Blue Line and Lehigh Valley Route, leaving Washington 5:05 p. m., arriving Buffalo 10:30 a. m. next je24 36 29-july2 4-em

SPENT A FORTUNE COULD NOT HEAR.

What Hyomei Did For Him.

The R. T. Booth Co.

Gentlemen-I have speed a fortune on different treatments for extarrh, and could not hear across the table. After using the "Highmet" inhalter and Special Balm for eight days only, I can hear as well as ever. Yours truly, if W. CLARKE,

Plumer St., Extrett, Mass.

As you deafness, "Hyomei," nature a cures it, "Hyomei" is inhaled in the sif we breathe. No dangerous sprays, douches or atomizers are used. It is guaranteed.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price, outfit complete, \$1.00. Extra pattles, 50c. Hyomei

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., ding, 38d st. (nest) Waldorf-Astoria

HEADQUARTERS FOR SOLDIERS. Visiting Troops Made Welcome by

Washington Ladies. It is just one week since this latest friendly institution for visiting soldiers was started at 1204 Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, and the results are all that could be desired. The record shows an average of fifty visitors a day, representing pretty much all of the States having regiments stationed at Forts Washington and Sheridan and at Camp Alger.

The favor with which the public sponded to the call for assistance in fur-nshing the headquarters was beyond all expectation. The feeling seems to be gen-eral that too much cannot be done for the soldier. the soldiers.
Three airy rooms have been completely

Three alry rooms have been completely and comfortably survisited through the generosity of patriotic citizens. Donations or regular subscriptions to pay the rent of the rooms and for the jankor's small salary are needed. Among those who promptly responded to the call for aid in furnishing were W. B. Moses' Sons and Wash. B. Williams, furniture; Charles Edmongton, articles for the tollet room; Mrs. J. W. Babcock, towels and other tollet articles; Messrs. Judd & Detweller, printing; Independent Ice Company, cooler and ice; rocking chairs, pillows, pictures and furniture, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. W. W. Chase, Dr. Ida Heiberger, Mrs. and Gen. Hawley, Mesdames Stanchiff, Vila Claberg, Mrs. Hill, Capt. Nichols, M. and Mrs. Jennie Meiggs.

The reading table furnishings came from E. Morrison, Mr. Barrett, Miss M. B. Osborn, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood, Dr. Heiberger and others. Flowers have been contributed by Mr. Boulder, florist. Reading matter has been received from Gen. Hawley, Dr. J. W. Custis Smythe, the ladies of the Loyal Legion, and subscriptions of money ranging from twenty dallars to twenty secrets from various the ladies of the Loyal Legion, and sub-scriptions of money ranging from twenty dollars to twenty-zve cents from various parties. Medicines have been donated by Mr. Henry, druggist, and Dr. Ida Hei-berger, and bandages and sleeves for sore arms (recently vaccinated) by Mrs. Sherwood and others. From three to four ladles will be in attendance every day to insure a cordial reception to the boys in blue who may call there for a rest from sightseeing.

from sightseeing.

Those authorized to receive money or other donations are Mrs. J. W. Babcock, 11 B Street northwest; Mrs. E. L. Sherwood, 317 E Capitol Street; Gen. A. C. Lender, 165 A. C. L Hawley, 465 A Street southeast; Mrs. W. Case, secretary and treasurer, 207 New Jersey Avenue northwest.

WARFARE AMONG ANTS. The Only Creatures Besides Ma

That Fight Scientifically. (From the Boston Transcript.) art of war is understood and practiced by only one kind of animals besides man. Those animals are ants.

Ants are adepts in military science. They know the whole business, from a guerrilla movement to the siege of a fortified city. Not all ants are warlike, it is true, but many species are extremely so, and of these the best example is furuished by the Ecitons.

The Ecitons may be called exclusively military, inasmuch as they have no permanent homes, but spend nearly all their time in warlike expeditions. Some species of them are found in Texas and elsewhere in the United States, but they are mosnumerous in Brazil. Their armies often number millions, and move in serried columns. Nothing living can successfully oppose them, and the largest and fiercest creatures of the tropical forests fly before them to escape being devoured Wherever they move the whole animal

world is set in commotion and put to pre-cipitate rout.

The main body of the army of Ecitons as it moves forward in steady, disciplined march is made up of the worker ants, so-called, though they are fighters as well as tollers. For every one thousand work-ers there are perhaps fifty "soldier ants," which are of the same breed, but speci-ally built for fighting purposes, having enormous heads and powerful jaws. These solviers never carry anything or attend to any other business apparently, but trot along on the flanks of the column, being distributed at regular intervals like sub-altern officers. Their shining white heads make them very conspicuous, bobbing up and down as the regiments pass over in-equalities in the read.

There are ten known species of these

ants in Bragil. One of these, called sug-gestively Predator, prefers the phalanx formation. One of its phalanxes on the march over clear and smooth ground occupies a space of from four to six massed. While an army of Ecitons advances in compact order, skirmishers are thrown out, and here and there a small column leaves the main body to forage. If some very rich place be found somewhere near the line of march-for example, a mass of rotten wood abounding in insect grübe—a halt is ordered, and a strong force is concentrated upon it. The ants search every cranny, and tear in pleces all the large grubs they drag to

An army of Ecitons as it moves forward clears the ground of all animal matter, dead or alive. Every living creature that can get out of the way does so. It is especially the various tribes of wingless in sects that have cause to fear, such as other kinds of ants, heavy-bodied spiders, maggots, caterpillars, etc. If a man mak-ing his way through the tropical forest happens to encounter a marching column of these ants he is instantly attacked. Numbers of the ferocious insects swarm up his legs, and wherever they find a bare spot they attack it, each one driving its pinceriike jaws into the skin, and stinging with its tall with all its might. The Ection stings like a bee, being strictly "business" at both ends. There is nothing for the man to do but run for it, and when he gets to a place of safety he proceeds to pluck off the insects one by one. Usally in the operation they are ulled in twain, leaving their heads and aws sticking in the wounds. These mil-itary ants never let go when once they have grabbed anything. Fighting ants will suffer themselves to

e cut to pieces rather than let go whe they have once seized an enemy. In Bra-zil there is a kind of ant that captures and englaves ants of other species. This is a formidable insect indeed, its method of combat being to grasp the head of a foe in its jaws and to kill by piercing the brain, thus paralyzing the nervous sys-tem. Owing to the efficiency of these tactics, a comparatively small force of the dave-making ants will fearlessly attack

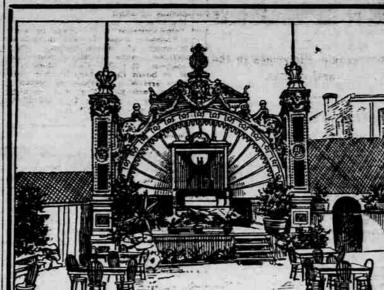
much larger armies, suffering scarcely any loss themselves.

In tropical countries ants are extremely numerous and wars are constantly in progress. These military insects have kingdoms which can boast populations as numerous as any of the nations of men. In the Alleghanies Dr. MacCook found 1.-000 huge nests of forest ants together. constituting a single empire. Such a kingdom probably has from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 inhabitants, all forming one community and living together in active and friendly intercourse, while they are on hostile terms with all other nations of ants, even those of the same species. It is known that there are at least two thou-sand species of ants in the world. The ferocity exhibited by ants in fighting is extreme, the ground after a battle being strewn with decapitated bodies, heads and mangled limbs of the slaim. The in ent of the action of malignant pass rate, anger, cruelty and destructiveness.

And Rapidly. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"Those Spanish roldiers all seem to keep good "Do they?"
"Yes. They retire early."

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NATIONAL WAR CRIES.

To the long list of famous war cries must now be added the inspiring words, "Remember the Maine!"

"This expression," says a French paper, "simply means 'Let us avenge our dead comrades,' and it may be regarded as the American battle cry in the war which is being waged at present."

An interesting study is that of the war cries of the various nations. Take, for instance, the word "Hurrah." Often has it been shouted during British battles, and in our own day the French soldiers in Tonquin have frequently used it as they attacked some fort or town. In old days, the Gauls used to charge in battle with the cry of "Amrha!" on their lips, and it is supposed that this word, which signifies "The warriors are coming," was the origin of "Hurrah!" The medleval soldier was not supposed to utter this war cry until the supreme moment had come, and then military etiquette compelled him to shout it with all his might The Romans used to cry "Pro patria!" which means 'For our country," as they charged in battle, and when they were at close quarters with the enemy their

soldiers of the middle ages were wont to cry "Kill!" "Kill!" as they dashed into battle. For centuries there was a Spanish war cry very similar to this. It was the one word, "Amat!" signifying "Let us kill!" The soldlers of Spain loved to shout this exultant word whenever they were at close grip with their enemies. Another expression, which seems to have been only used by the soldiers of Arragon, was "Hierro, desplertate," signifying "Sword,

favorite word was "Feri," which signi-

fies "Strike." In like manner, the French

arouse yourself!" In the old French chronicles we find In the old French chronicles we find mention of several battle cries, each of which was apparently used only by one company or regiment. Thus the soldiers of Vandenay made themselves known by their exultant shout, "Au brut! Au brut!"—"On to the fight! On to the fight!" The soldiers of Montaing shoutbrut!"—"On to the fight! On to the fight!" The soldiers of Montaing shouted "A la rescourse, campaings!"—"To the front, comrades!" Those of Morlaix shouted "Mords-les!" Mords-les!"—"Bite them! Bite them!" thus homorously twisting their name into a meaning quite different from its natural one; and the men-at-arms of Troyes shouted "To right and left." thus exural one; and the men-at-arms of Troyes
shouled "To right and left!" thus exhorling each other to strike hard at the

E. B. McCOWAN, Roem 19, 1419 F st. nw. formen on all sides.

ries have always had a most inspiring effect upon soldiers. Of no light value in the same direction have been the certain memorable utterances of eminent fighting men. Take, for example, the notable words of Sergt. Rousselet, of the regi-ment of Navarre. When he was suddenly attacked by a regiment of Uhlans near Conde, on May 17, 1782, he calmly turned to his men and said: "If I retreat, kill me; if you retreat, I will kill you?" Very similar to this is the well-known tterance of Henri de la Rochejaquelin he famous French leader. At the battle of Chemille he returned to his soldier

ends, if I advance, follow me: i retreat, kill me: if I die, avenge me Kleber was especially skilled in the art of inspiring his men with courage. When Admiral Kekh sent him a letter dur-ing the campaign in Egypt calling upon him to surrender with all his army, he made the contents of the letter public and then wrote under It: "Soldiers, the only way we can reply t

such insolence as this is by conquering ur enemies."

With more good humor Gen. Dumesnii, who had lost a leg at Wagram, replied to Blucher at Vincennes: "I will surrender." he said, "as soon as you give me back my

such insol

inces which have all the vigor and passion of battle cries. Thus, at the battle of Waterloo, Marshal Ney, after three horses had been killed under him, his sword broken and one of his epaulets cut off by a sabre cut, suddenly came face to face with Gen. Drouet d'Erlon, and, finding him still fresh and unhurt, he ex-

"What! Do you mean to say that you annot manage to get yourself killed?"
At Valmy Kellerman turned toward a young volunteer and said: "My young friend, come and die with

me for the republic!"

During the Franco-German war, as a perfect shower of musket balls rained on one occasion round Marshal Canrobert, one of his staff said to him: "If you remain here, Marshal, you will certainly get killed," to which Canrobert coolly replied: "Quite likely; but even if I should get killed, what then?" A man of like caliber was Garibaldi,

who on one occasion addressed his troop "Here is what I offer to those who are willing to follow me—hunger, thirst and the parching heat of the sun; no bread, no drink, no ammunition, but continua watches, battles, forced marches and bay-

According to Gen. Foy, the soldiers at Jemmapes and Fleurus fought under unusual conditions. "When the firing became brisk," he writes, "an officer or a representative of the people intoned The Hymn of Victory," and thereupon the general placed his helmet surmounted by the tricolor on the point of his sword and raised it aloft, so that the whole army might see it. Then the soldiers charged upon the enemy, singing and shouting En Avant! En Avant!" Forward! Forward!"

"En Avant!" is still the war cry of the French army. "When soldlers of France."
we are told, "are more than a hundred
yards distant from the enemy, they
should all raise a shout of 'En Avant!'
and then make a charge." At Reichshoffen this famous battle cry p:syed a notaMONEY WANTED AND TO LOAN.

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Money to Loan on Household Furniture, Planos, &c., with-

Capital Loan Guarantee Co., 602 F Street N. W. ble part. The French general desired to insure the safe retreat of his army, and insure the safe retreat of his army, and in order to gain that object it was necessary to place an obstacle in the way of the enemy. The curassiers were, therefore, ordered to charge. Certain death was before them, yet not a man of them flinched. On the contrary, all dashed forward to death, shouting the national war cry, "Forward! Forward! We are fight-

ing for France. Though in future battles there may be little hand-to-hand fighting, it seems un-likely that war cries will be heard the least on that account. These verbal chal-lenges have endured since men first be-gan to battle for supremacy, and potent thaugh modern science is becaused by though modern science is, the outlook is that, no matter how great her achieve-ments may be in the art of building inde-structible ships and fashioning deathstructible ships and fashioning death-dealing weapons, war cries will continue to be heard in many a future battle, and will be the last audible sounds from many

Got Even With the Soldiers.

dying soldier's lips.

Got Even With the Soldiers.

(From the Florida Times-Union.)

Miami, June 27.—A fourteen-year-old boy was busy cleaning a boat that he harpened to own, when four soldiers came along, climbed into the boat, without saying, "by gum, leave, sir," and showed it into the stream. The plucky little, fellow plunged into the water, and sacceeded in getting into the boat. He treated it all as a joke, saying, "Gentlemen, I see you are not accustomed to handling a sailbeat; allow me the pleasure of giving you a sail." The soldiers treadily agreed to this. There was a stiff southeast wind blowing, and the young captain turned the prow of the boat toward the east. After reaching the deep water he suddenly pulled his boat into the wind, and in a moment the boat capsized, and the unlucky soldiers found themselves floundering in the water. The young captain was profuse with his regrets, and it did not even dawn upon the minds of the soldiers that they were the victims of a practical joke.

PE-RU-NA